THE
U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI. CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 16, 1927 No. 3

Legislature Endorses Government's Northern Railway Policy

Staff Correspondence

The Budget Debate at Ottawa

by D. M. KENNEDY, M. P

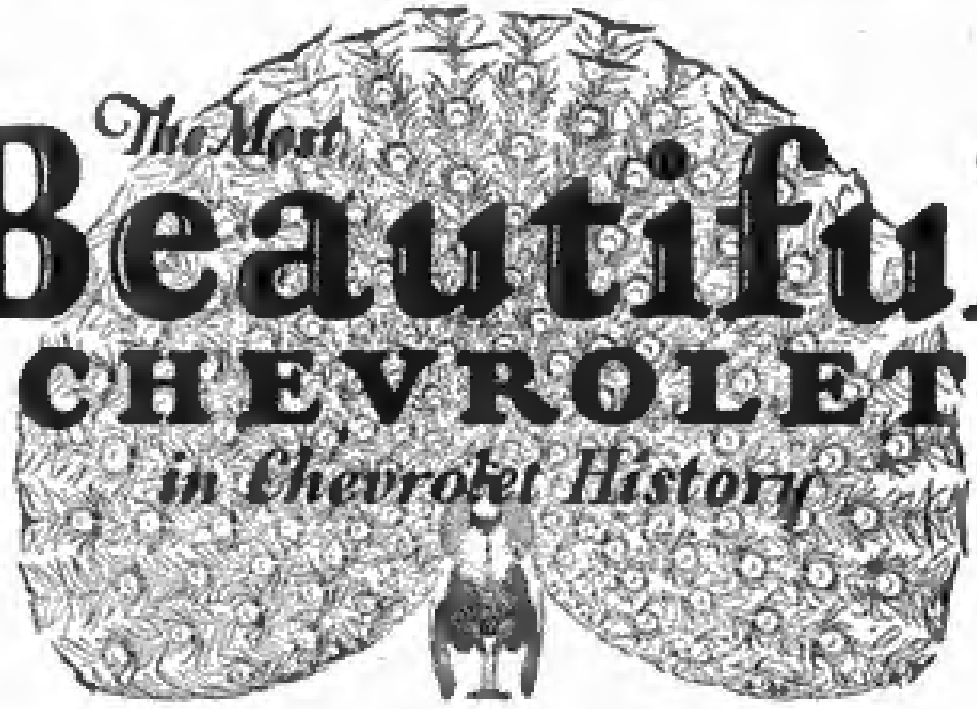
Importance of Using Good Seed

Alberta Wheat Pool Section

How to Ship Eggs to the Pool

Alberta Poultry Pool Section

The Most Beautiful CHEVROLET in Chevrolet History



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Vol. VI. CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 16, 1927 No. 6

PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

PAGE

Editorial 3
Debate on Bill to Ratify Railway Agreement 4
News From the Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office 10
W. Australian Pool Handles Over 87% Deliveries 11
News and Views of the Wheat Pool 11
Premier's Calmly Analytical Speech Answers Criticisms 12
Inside Story of U. S. Grain Marketing Corporation Is Told... 16
Financial Effects of Interim Payment 15
The Budget Debate in the House of Commons 18
News From the Alberta Poultry Pool Head Office 20
Important Notice to All Pool Members 20
Annual Meeting of C. C. A. in Winnipeg April 4th 20
Whither Canada? 22
Cameron Believes New Grain Act Is Urgently Needed..... 22
U. F. W. A. and Junior Branch 24
Why We Should Study Co-operation 24
Year's Activities at Lone Rock 24
Complete Reorganization of Grain Standards Board Asked.. 26
Is War Comes in China 30

EDITORIAL

A BRITISH PRINCIPLE

When J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., in behalf of his own and the U. F. A. and Progressive groups, moved to limit the reductions in income tax proposed by the Ottawa Government to incomes of $10,000 and under, he was seeking one means—the only means open to him—of bringing Canadian income taxation more closely in line with that of Great Britain.

In Britain the income tax is steeply graduated, so that the man of substantial means pays a much greater proportion of his income to the state than his fellow citizen whose ability to bear taxation is less.

The choice of $10,000 by Mr. Woodsworth was arbitrary, but the private member works under strict limitations in advancing proposals of this character, and Mr. Woodsworth's method was right.

The British income tax deserves the close study of all students of Canadian finance. The subject is given little or no publicity in Canadian papers; and it is noteworthy that whenever an attempt is made in Canada to apply, in one form or another, the most progressive and economically sound of British policies, the chief opposition comes from those who are wont to proclaim most loudly their devotion to British ideals, British methods, and British traditions.

* * *

While Premier Brownlee was speaking in the Legislature on the E. D. and B. C. Railway bill, Mr. McGillivray was moved to apologize for certain expressions he had used in the debate. The apology was as creditable to the Conservative leader as the expressions had been regrettable. We believe Mr. McGillivray is too good a lawyer to adopt as his motto in legal practice: "No case: abuse the plaintiff's attorney", and he realizes that "abusing the plaintiff's attorney" should have no place in the discussion of public affairs. It is certainly not good policy in Alberta, least of all in the rural districts, where in the last Provincial general election campaign more than one political party leader created a bad impression at farmers' meetings by failure to recognize this fact.

* * *

The tone of political controversy is infinitely higher in Alberta today than at any time in the past history of the Province. But there is still a tendency to use in debate methods and expressions which no business man would use in dealing with other business men whose attitude on a business question might differ from his own; methods, moreover, which have long been abandoned in such municipal councils as we know.

Standards which are maintained in the business and municipal world should not be too high for legislative assemblies.

* * *

Mr. Giroux, the Liberal member for Grouard, in expressing approval of the action taken by the Alberta Government in respect to the E. D. and B. C. Railway, rightly declared that the interests of the people of the Province as a whole must be given prior consideration over the interests of any one small section. The rates, he said, should not be set in the interests of a few wholesalers, if this would mean loss to the public as a whole.

* * *

THE CURRENT ISSUE

This week we publish the largest regular issue of "The U. F. A." since the foundation of the paper. The publication of a paper equal in size to any of our previous special numbers, and on an entirely profitable basis, is made possible as the result of steadily increasing recognition of the value of the paper to advertisers.

In this regular number a greater volume of advertising is in fact carried than in any of our annual Pool numbers in past years, and this by a substantial margin.

We do not intend to refer to this matter again in our editorial columns. We merely wish to point out that the value of the paper to the membership depends in large measure upon the revenue that is put into it, that under present conditions the revenue comes chiefly from advertising, and that readers who see fit to deal with "The U.F.A." advertisers will render their own organization a service by mentioning this paper when replying to the advertisements.

* * *

"ENEMIES OF THE PEACE OF THE WORLD"

Every advance made by the Chinese people towards the achievement of mastery in their own household seems to be regarded by certain of our Canadian daily papers as an affront to all foreign powers. It is refreshing, therefore, to turn to the columns of the Ottawa Citizen, which is carrying on, consistently and courageously, an editorial policy of enlightenment. In this respect the Citizen does not stand alone among Canadian dailies, but it is the most outspoken. We publish in full, on another page, its recent editorial comment on the menacing situation in the Orient.

No reader of the Citizen, which is one of the papers owned by the Southam family, could accuse it of anti-British prejudice. It has always been an advocate of close fraternal relationships between Canada and Great Britain and other nations under the British crown. But the Citizen has come to the conclusion that "the economic imperialists who simply see in Shanghai one more minor skirmish on the outposts of Empire, or a brave gesture on the part of a minority of Europeans against a foreign rabble, are enemies of the Empire and of the peace of the world."

H. W. Wood gave Vancouver business men a taste of his plain talking the other day and they are still wondering. They needn't wonder. Whatever Mr. Wood told them he thoroughly believed himself. He does not camouflage or say one thing when he really means another. Vancouverites may question Mr. Wood's conclusions but never his blunt, straightforward honesty.—Calgary Herald.

Debate on Bill to Ratify Taking Over of the E.D. and B.C. Railway Feature of Week in Alberta Legislative Assembly

Only Four Members of Assembly Support Amendment to Second Reading, Demanding That Rates Agreement Be Submitted to Railway Commissioners—L. A. Giroux, Liberal Member From North, Supports Government and Only Shaw and Webster, McGillivray and Irwin Vote for Irwin Amendment

The greater part of the past week in the Alberta Legislative Assembly was devoted to a debate upon the bill to ratify the taking over of the E. D. and B. C. Railway by the Alberta Government. A. A. McGillivray, in the course of an attack on the Government, used language for which he expressed regret at a later stage in the debate when Premier Brownlee was replying.

The report of Thursday's sitting of the Assembly, when the Premier dealt in an exhaustive way with the criticism which had been offered by Mr. McGillivray, Mr. Shaw and others, will be found on page 12 of this issue.

During the week an interesting debate on the Lacombe and North Western Railway took place, D. C. Breton, U. F. A. member for Leduc, moving a resolution on this matter which he subsequently withdrew.

Amendments to Game Act Discussed

Assembly Also Deals With Amendment to Domestic Animals Act for Benefit of Farmers in Dried Out Areas

MONDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 7.—Twice in one day L. A. Giroux, Grouard (Liberal), moved amendments to bills in committee of the whole, which amendments were thrown out by the committee without division. Both amendments were with regard to the curtailment of the powers of Ministers in administration of acts coming within their jurisdiction.

The first suggested amendment was to curtail the powers of the Minister of Agriculture in determining what areas should be leased for the purpose of fur farming. The second was to eliminate words in the Village Act whereby the Minister is vested with the power to create villages on his own motion. This took place at the evening session, and several members of the farmer side took the same view of the matter as the member for Grouard. M. C. McCool, Cochrane (U. F. A.) opposed the principle.

Discussion of the railway situation which had been slated for today was postponed one more day. A tremendous amount of work was done in the course of the day, and a large number of new bills introduced.

ALBERTA COUNSEL HAS WATCHING BRIEF

On the orders of the day Mr. McGillivray called the Premier's attention to a report in a daily paper to the effect that Alberta was represented in the Supreme Court action on Clause 17 of the Autonomy Bill, and asked if the Province had changed its policy with regard to employing counsel. The Premier replied that they had not departed from the policy laid down previously. Counsel referred to in the report were engaged merely to hold a watching brief.

Capt. Shaw, Bow Valley (Liberal leader), asked the Premier what authority W. Irvine had in making a speech as reported in Hansard to the effect that the Province of Alberta intended bringing in a bill on old age pensions in conformity with the Dominion legislation. Premier Brownlee replied that no one had been given any authority whatever by this Government to make any statement of that nature.

Quite a flow of bills were introduced for first reading. The second reading and subsequent transference to committee of the whole was given a bill dealing with the formation of grazing areas in unorganized territory whereby settlers who remain in dried out areas may be enabled to keep sufficient stock to make it worth while to continue. This is meant to apply more particularly to the Tilley East area.

GAME ACT AMENDMENTS PROVOKE DISCUSSION

The Game Act amendments were again productive of much discussion. The bill provides one month longer season for fox. The muskrat season shall be during March and April. Beaver shall be protected up until 1936. Spearing of muskrat must be done only on special permit.

The main discussion today centred around the clauses dealing with the leasing of land and lakes for the purpose of fur farming and the sub-leasing of same by the department to the individual.

Mr. Giroux wanted the power of the Department curtailed or clauses framed in such a way that the resident trapper or farmer in the far-flung northland should be fully protected against the encroachment of fur dealers who might through a third party negotiate for the lease of such areas.

Col. Weaver, Edmonton, thought that while it was quite proper to frame regulations, this Province was away behind others with regard to the matter. While remarking that the Province of British Columbia imposed a license of 15 cents an acre, he did not think that the requirement of revenue should be the first consideration. He also hoped the settler would be protected.

Mr. Hoadley pointed out that the Province of B. C. were in possession of their resources. The time required to make the survey of the Province would aid in making the Department familiar with the resident trappers in the unsurveyed parts of the north. There was no intention whatever on the part of the Department to grant leases indiscriminately and unless so directed by the Legislature no issue of permits would be granted to fur dealers or others connected with that industry.

Mr. Giroux: "How can you prevent it if it is done through a third party?"

Mr. Hoadley: "How can anything be prevented?" The process of law would result in the cancellation of the permit. The Minister dilated on the splendid revenue producing proposition involved in the carrying on of a muskrat industry.

NO IMPOVERISHMENT OF LAKES

W. W. Prevey, Edmonton (Liberal), wanted the regulations to embody the principle that only 10 per cent. of the area available should be leased at the beginning, to which the Minister replied that that was the intention of the Department. Mr. Hoadley also assured the Assembly that it would be made clear that no impoverishment of the lakes would be allowed and that it would be necessary for the lessee to restock the area. He detailed the agreement between the United States and the Province with regard to sanctuary areas, and pointed out that any body of water of larger area than 100 yards in the centre was a sanctuary area.

Mr. Giroux insisted that the clause be allowed to stand until some agreed upon amendment could be introduced. The Minister was just as insistent that everything was all right, so the former moved an amendment to the effect that "such areas as were and are known and used as general hunting grounds by the public" should be excepted from the general provisions.

Messrs. Weaver, Allen and Maclachlan also participated in the debate, the latter two speaking on behalf of the resident farmers and trappers in their respective districts. The small lakes in territory thickly settled could be leased, but care should be exercised with regard to the larger bodies of water.

The vote being called for on Mr. Giroux's amendment, it was declared to be lost.

The snaring of coyotes or other animals except rabbits was forbidden except by permit. The raising of the big game license was also discussed. A. A. McGillivray asked the Minister if he

did not think the high fee demanded of the non-resident would discourage the tourist to the Banff National Park.

Mr. Hoadley was of the opinion that some of the tourists would pay four times the amount and get their hunting all in one season. The Province had no jurisdiction over the National Parks. The bill was reported out of committee.

Calgary City Charter was next dealt with. The first four clauses deal with the rights of the city to grant reduction of assessment to industries over a certain valuation to the extent of 25 per cent. of the taxable improvements over a period of seven years. On questions being asked the Premier outlined his views in regard to the principle involved. There had been extreme enactments in the past, some being vicious and granting unjustifiable privileges to industries; others had gone too far the other way. He thought there was a degree to which municipalities should be permitted to grant concessions of that nature. In the case of the City of Calgary the matter had been submitted to the ratepayers by plebiscite, and had been carried by substantial majority. He was of the opinion, however, that a general bill should be introduced amending the Industries Assessment Act so as to apply the principle to other cities.

C. S. Pingle, Medicine Hat, said his city had no charter amendments up at this session, and he wondered how they could obtain the same privileges without having their charter up. Mr. Brownlee replied that he had not had sufficient time to consider that particular phase, but he thought the general act could be so amended to make it applicable generally.

J. T. Shaw asked if the Premier had not considered the advisability of bringing in a general city bill so as to eliminate the need of each aggregation coming piecemeal to which the Premier detailed his experiences in that regard and laughingly remarked that he was willing to try again.

This bill was also reported.

TO AMEND DOMESTIC ANIMALS ACT

Two stages in one day was the fate of Bill No. 47, a bill to amend the Domestic Animals Act in unorganized territory. This bill was designed to help the settlers in the dried out areas to make a come-back. The Minister of Agriculture said it was the intention to create areas with natural boundaries in which the stock of residents would be allowed grazing rights. These residents would form themselves into protective stock associations, and would look after their own interests to the exclusion of the stock of non-residents. Should residents in organized territory desire to come in it would be necessary to disorganize.

Lorne Proudfoot, Acadia, wanted to know how soon the district north of the Red Deer river where it had been found that straight grain growing was not a success, could be brought within the scope of the act, to which the Premier replied that there was a vast amount of work entailed in the making up of a survey of this nature. Every piece of land within the project had to be traced to find out the ownership. He went over the steps taken by his Government in collaboration with the Department of the Interior in regard to the survey of the Hilley East area. They had picked out the worst part of the Province and concentrated on that, and after the recommendations of the committee which had made the survey had been applied and tried out the principle would be extended to other districts. As soon after the session as possible the work of survey would begin, but he pointed out that it was essential that both the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government should work together. The Dominion Government would be guided largely by the report of the Committee when it came to determining the time of duration of the leases. Too short a lease would be futile.

The bill was reported.

The entire evening was taken up with the Village Act, and there was considerable time taken up in the discussion of inconsequential clauses. The bill provides for the incorporation of villages, the methods thereof and the administration of the same when created. The Minister in charge (George Hoadley) also wanted permission to give the Town Act, a similar measure, two stages in the same sitting, but this was objected to, and the Minister did not press the point.

Express Confidence in R. J. Dinning

Boudreau Is Only Vote Against—Rest of Liberals Abstain—Breton Introduces L. and N. W. Railway Resolution

TUESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 8.—The integrity of the Liquor Commissioner and the proposal to extend the Lacombe and North Western Railway were the subjects of a full-dress debate in the Assembly this afternoon. The former matter was productive of a rather peculiar vote, the Liberal members refusing either to support the resolution or to uphold the position of the member for St. Albert, Lucien Boudreau. One Labor member, Andrew Smeaton, Lethbridge, vacated the chamber on division, after having expressed doubt as to which way to consider the question.

D. C. Breton, Leduc (U. F. A.), introduced the resolution asking for the extension of the Lacombe and North Western Railway for another 20 miles. He presented a good case, which received sympathetic hearing. Two amendments were offered, one by Pete Ensminger, Alexander (U. F. A.), asking for the construction of a connecting link between the L. & N. W. at Lacombe and the C. N. R., three miles south; the other by W. W. Prevey, Edmonton (Liberal), asking for the line's extension right in to Edmonton. Both amendments were defeated. The resolution was finally withdrawn by the mover.

RESOLUTION RE R. J. DINNING

A. A. McGillivray, Calgary, proposed the following resolution:

> **That this House go on record as expressing its confidence in R. J. Dinning, Esq., as commissioner of the Alberta Liquor Control Board.**

In speaking to the motion Mr. McGillivray stated that the liquor commissioner had been the subject of an attack in the Assembly, and a study of the questions placed on the order paper from time to time indicated that there was to be no cessation of the attack. He held no brief whatever for Mr. Dinning, was not even personally acquainted with him. It was of first class importance that a deserving public servant should enjoy the confidence not only of the members of the Assembly, but of the public as well.

"If any member of this Assembly has any charge to make against the probity of the Liquor Commissioner, now is the time to come forward and make the charge and have the matter investigated by a competent committee," said Mr. McGillivray. "But if there is no charge to be made, then common fairness dictates that that gentleman should no longer be the subject of these attacks."

Lucien Boudreau, St. Albert (Liberal), whose attack in the Assembly recently was the contributory cause of the resolution, rose to say that he was surprised that it had been introduced, because the public accounts had been introduced and if the Conservative leader had taken the time to look into these accounts he would have seen that he was justified in making the statements. "Call the public accounts committee together," declaimed Mr. Boudreau, "and let Dinning, Schurer and Foster be called in to give the same testimony as given before the supreme court. I have nothing to take back of anything I said."

J. F. Lymburn, Attorney General, analysed the various elements likely to offer criticism of the Liquor Commissioner. The Prohibitionists would be likely to criticise because the out and out prohibitionist considers the traffic inherently vicious, and consequently his goal was the complete suppression of the system. There had been no challenge from that quarter with regard to Mr. Dinning's administration of the act. On the contrary the Prohibition people had expressed the thought that the administration of the act had been carried out as well as possible.

VIEW OF GREAT BODY OF DECENT CITIZENS

The great body of decent citizens who comprise the people of the Province had made no complaint, and the only other source of complaint was from those who resented the liberty of the individual to exploit those whose desires for drink made them capable of being so exploited.

"Where shall we look for this source of complaint," continued the Attorney General. "Let us find it and name it. The member from St. Albert is a man who has been personally interested in the liquor traffic, and with one other, Jos. A. Clarke, was the source of these complaints."

The great mass of the people had every confidence not only in the ability but in the integrity of the Liquor Commissioner.

Alderman Parkyn, Calgary (Labor), as a prohibitionist of lifelong standing, spoke favorably of the Commissioner, but his seatmate, Andrew Smeaton, Lethbridge, had some reservations to make. He went into an extended outline of affairs at the Arlington Hotel, in his city, which, he said, although fully equipped in every way for the accommodation of the public had been deprived of a license, which license had been given to places less desirable. He did not want it thought that he was out sniping at Mr. Dinning, but he felt

that before he could vote an investigation should be made.

J. T. Shaw, Bow Valley (Liberal), was struck by the peculiar nature of the resolution. It was unusual to ask a Government to express confidence in its own employees. He jokingly remarked that as some people had referred to the Premier himself at one time as inefficient, incompetent or stupid, it would not be amiss to have a resolution brought in to show that he was not as rumor depicted.

Mr. Shaw's main contention was that not 95 per cent. of the members of the House could vote intelligently on the resolution without first having some competent committee called to investigate and hear all parties. Mr. Dinning could come before this committee and expose the complete working of his department; then members would be justified in voting for or against a resolution of this nature.

J. E. Brownlee, Premier, said he appreciated the spirit of fair play shown by the Conservative leader, and he wished it known that there was absolutely no collusion between the leader and himself. He was surprised at the attitude of the Liberal leader and the member from Lethbridge. Why did they not call the public accounts committee if they were doubtful as to the integrity of the Commissioner. The wide experience of both Mr. Shaw and the member from St. Albert should have led them to know that that committee was available on demand of any member. It was not the custom of governments to call committees together unless application was made. The proper duty of any member when the propriety of any public servant was in question was to make application to have the matter investigated.

The Liberal leader had remarked that there were statements made about the Premier himself. "Well," Mr. Brownlee remarked smilingly, "I presented my case to a much greater jury than the members of this House, even after such charges had been made, and the verdict was sufficiently decisive to warrant me in assuming that no heed may be taken of such charges."

Capt. Shaw—"That doesn't help me any."

Mr. Brownlee replied that the honorable gentleman had also submitted himself to that jury and he would leave him to the verdict.

Mr. Brownlee then went on to describe his associations with Mr. Dinning as chief of the Liquor administration. There had been adverse rumors against him from the very inception, some of which the Premier outlined. The whole problem of administration was bound up in the selection of the right men. He related how he had been led to secure the services of Mr. Dinning.

THE ONE BROAD POLICY

From the time of his appointment there had been one broad policy—no interference with the Commissioner on the part of the Government. Great damage had been done in other places through governmental interference with the traffic's administration.

"If it can be proved that I have broken this rule and interfered directly or indirectly with the administration of the Liquor Act or Mr. Dinning's control, I am prepared to resign my seat in this Government," said the Premier.

The administration was carried out with less capital expenditure than that of any other Province, which reflected credit on the Commissioner, and the other Provinces were adopting the Alberta idea of one Commissioner only. It had been suggested that control of the Liquor Act should be vested in the Legislature. If that could be done and at the same time relieve the Government of the responsibility he would be happy, but he would not consent to this so long as he had to carry the responsibility.

DINNING'S CIRCULAR AGAINST POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

The Premier quoted two letters from Mr. Dinning to all members of his staff strictly enjoining upon them the importance of not participating in political activities. Mr. Boudreau had said that the Government had conspired against him and that the forces of the insurance and liquor branches had been used to slaughter him. Mr. Brownlee assured the member for St. Albert that the Government had really not wasted any thought on him. He had endeavored as much as possible in the course of the campaign to keep as many Liberals out as possible, but this had been done in an impersonal way. He had even forgotten that he had been unable to speak in St. Albert until the member brought it to his attention.

A man placed in the position of Mr. Dinning would certainly be called upon to make important decisions, and it was inevitable that these decisions would not meet approval from all quarters. Until there was some definite evidence produced it would be most unfair to pass judgment, and the old British law that a man is innocent until proved guilty should be invoked by the members of the House.

TOOK BOUDREAU TOO SERIOUSLY

C. L. Gibbs, Edmonton (Labor), thought the leader of the Conservative party had taken the member from St. Albert too seriously. The resolution suggested some widespread volume of dissatisfaction. Personally he thought the member from St. Albert had acted under stress. He was going to support the resolution, but wanted it understood that he had no intention of deifying Mr. Dinning, and this resolution was not a carte blanche to future actions. He had had one experience of the Liquor Commissioner's amenability to reason and he was satisfied as to his integrity. For that gentleman's own protection, however, he wanted certain regulations in the act more tightly drawn. In some ways the act was too wide open.

George Webster, Calgary (Liberal), informed the Assembly that until some investigation was held he could not vote intelligently.

Mr. McGillivray, in closing the debate, humorously remarked that the Premier could console himself with the fact that many a man who had submitted his case to a jury and got away with it deserved to be hanged. The member for St. Albert had probably made the accusations under stress, but he had reaffirmed his stand that day. So far as the leader of the Conservative party was concerned, he would never see a worthy public servant slandered unjustifiably, nor abandoned to vituperation and disgrace without voicing his protest.

The vote being then taken the U.F.A., Conservatives and Labor voted for the resolution; the Liberals (except Boudreau) refusing to commit themselves by remaining seated, while Lucien Boudreau stood up alone amid the cheers of the house, to register against. Andrew Smeaton, Lethbridge, had vacated the House.

LACOMBE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY

D. C. Breton, Leduc (U. F. A.), in moving his resolution said he was taking up a matter of tremendous importance to a large area of country lying southwest of Edmonton, west of the Calgary and Edmonton line as far south as Lacombe and hoped the members would have patience with him while he dealt with it.

"The particular country now being served and to be served by the Lacombe and North Western Railway has been settled for 25 to 30 years and in some districts longer," he said. "Settlers were drawn into the country by railway promises. I myself homesteaded at Telfordville, 30 miles west of Leduc, 22 years ago, thinking I was going into a country marked out for a railway, and today I am just as far from a railway as I was in 1906.

"In 1909, 18 interested farmers and business men in the Blindman Valley having given up hope of any railway help from either the Dominion or Provincial Governments, started the Lacombe and Blindman Valley Electric Railway Company."

Mr. Breton then outlined the subsequent history of the railway. For years no steel was laid although grading was done in 1912, 1913 and 1914 intermittently for a short distance. In 1913 the Government authorized a guarantee of securities to the extent of $7,000 per mile and in 1917 laid steel from Lacombe to Bentley, practically assuming the operation and construction of the road the following year.

TAKEN OVER BECAUSE PRIVATE OPERATION FAILED

In 1919 the Lacombe and Blindman Valley line was taken over by the Stewart Government as it was found it could not operate under private ownership and the present name was adopted. An extension was made to Rimbey, bringing the total mileage to 32.9. Premier Stewart announced that he had every intention of getting rid of the line and was negotiating with the C. P. R. The cost of the extension of 20 miles to Rimbey was $560,000. There was an extension of four miles in 1920.

The U. F. A. government extended the line to Hoadley, a distance of 11.5 miles, at a cost of $265,000, in 1922, and in 1925 built a 25 mile extension costing $520,000. A subsequent extension brought the line to Breton, the present end of steel, 74.4 miles. To bring it to Edmonton 55 to 60 miles of construction were needed.

Mr. Breton said that the last extension, through muskeg country, was necessarily costly, but the line had reached a valuable timber block and expected to haul 1000 cars of lumber during the present year, and it was expected

the timber would hold out for twenty years.

As the country between end of steel and Edmonton was well settled, the freight and passenger revenue would be substantial if the line were connected up, and construction would not cost as much as previous work.

Having called attention of the Legislature to the importance of completing the line to Edmonton and to the possibilities of the railway, Mr. Breton, following an interesting discussion in which several members participated, withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Breton's resolution was seconded by E. E. Sparks, Wetaskiwin, who made a great plea on behalf of the settlers who had been "deceived" into the territory covered by the resolution. He pointed out the possibilities of the lumber traffic, and also gave a dissertation on the inability of any road to pay under existing conditions.

Incidentally he contended that any member of the Assembly who held that there could be any reduction of taxation in the immediate future was deceiving himself. It was necessary either to develop the lines to put them on a paying basis or get rid of them entirely.

George Webster, Calgary (Liberal), opposed this road, though he maintained that he would support lines in the north provided they were laid out with regard to economical operation and headed toward tidewater. He wanted no further capital expenditure for unnecessary extensions.

Messrs. Washburn, Stony Plain; M. C. McKeen, Lac Ste. Anne; A. A. McGillivray, Calgary; Rudolph Hennig, Victoria; and A. M. Matheson, Vegreville, spoke sympathetically toward the project.

PREMIER ON NEED FOR CAREFUL FINANCING

Premier Brownlee said the Government were not lacking in appreciation of the need of the residents of the district. He thought that Governments had a tendency to rush into railway extensions without due consideration. He felt that if this line had never been undertaken by the Government it would have been undertaken by a private company. There were three factors to consider before granting any extension: population; the earning capacity of the road and whether the new extension would materially help the operating costs; and finally whether its completion would help in the disposition of the road. The Premier argued that from these angles there was very little promise. After reviewing the serious nature of the public finances engendered by the railways already constructed, Mr. Brownlee contended that it would be necessary to nurse their capital as well as the current expenditures for many years to come.

The Premier stated that although he did not favor immediate construction of this extension, he did not want to close the door to any future action.

With regard to Mr. Enzenauer's amendment the Premier thought that any connecting branch from the L. & N. W. at Lacombe to Farrant on the C. N. R. ought to be undertaken by the Canadian National.

After the two amendments had been voted down, Mr. Breton surprised the Assembly in closing the debate, by withdrawing the resolution. He took Mr. Webster to task for having participated in a discussion on conditions of which that gentleman had no knowledge and for having presented what Mr. Breton thought to be the only destructive criticism offered during the debate. Stating that he was agreeably surprised at the measure of sympathy offered, and in view of the facts presented with regard to the financial position of the Province, he thought it in the best interests of all to withdraw for the present the pressure for immediate action. He informed the Assembly, however, by way of closing, that he intended to come back from year to year until the extensions were granted.

McGillivray Makes Attack on E.D. & B.C. Railway Agreement

Shaw Declares Government Justified in Acquiring Railway, but Charges Rates Discriminatory—Labor Favors Government Bill

WEDNESDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 9.—Modern Bonnerges made the rafters or whatever it is that supports the dome of the Legislative Assembly ring with the vehemence of declamatory thunder in a manner unprecedented in the annals of the poor legislators when the bill for the ratification of the Government's taking over the E. D. & B. C. and Central Canada Railways came up for second reading. The battle was carried on by the front lines of the members to the left of the Speaker and several "back benchers" on the Government side of the Assembly. The big guns to the right of the Speaker will swing into action tomorrow, Premier Brownlee having adjourned the debate.

Leader McGillivray, after the bill had been explained by the Minister of Railways, launched an attack on the agreement entered into between the Alberta Company (Provincial Lines) and the C. N. R. with regard to traffic. He characterized this as an exclusive agreement, which discriminated against points in the south without access to the C. N. R. The south, on that account, had to pay the two line rate to points in the north, the same applying to points in the north which desired to trade with points on the C. P. R. elsewhere.

Mr. McGillivray's long suit was the appointment of a Board of Appraisal consisting of some such international jurists as Lord Buckmaster of England and William Taft of the U. S. A., together with the best engineer obtainable, who would estimate the actual and potential value of the road, after which the disposal of the road would be easier than falling off a log.

WHO WILL COMPEL RAILWAY TO BUY

R. M. McCool, self-styled back-bencher from Crossfield, without the least twinge of conscience, shot holes in the Conservative leader's logic through the humorous recital of his endeavors to rid himself of a hypothetical windfall in the shape of a legal practice left him by a deceased friend, the value of which was said to be ten thousand dollars. Not being qualified to practice law he felt that he had to dispose of the practice, as it cost quite a sum annually in charges of various kinds. He went to the Conservative leader, but that gentleman refused to make an offer. Then he went to the Liberal leader, another lawyer, but Mr. Shaw also refused to negotiate. Then it dawned upon him that if he had some independent qualified person to make an appraisal of the business, he could go back to the leaders and "demand" that they purchase. Amid laughter he intimated that he had then gone to Mr. Brownlee whose appraisal of the business was placed at three thousand dollars. Feeling that he held the whip hand now that an appraisal had been made, he had gone to both leaders again, only to have his high hopes shattered. Then the member from Cochrane drove home the point of his remarks, that in like manner no appraisal made by anyone, however famous, would compel either the C. P. R. or the C. N. R. to purchase the roads, and the Conservative leader's argument went up in smoke.

R. M. McCOOL, M.L.A.

Joseph T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, covered practically the same ground as Mr. McGillivray with regard to the "discriminatory" rates, but took a different attitude with regard to the Government's action in taking over the roads, which he commended. He moved a two week's hoist to the bill, at the same time asking for a conference to attempt the cancellation of the freight agreement. The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order and suggested a modified form which Mr. Shaw assented to. The Premier suggested that the debate on the main motion proceed and the Speaker will give his ruling to-morrow on the amendment.

Fred White and Alderman Parkyn spoke in favor of the bill, the latter referring to William Taft as "Injunction Bill", claiming that his decisions would not be acceptable to millions of workers in his own country. Lorne Proudfoot, Acadia, took part in the debate, and at six o'clock Premier Brownlee adjourned the debate.

MINISTER EXPLAINS BILL

V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, in explaining the bill said:

"The bill now being offered for the

consideration of this House, provides for ratification of the action of the Government in the acquisition of certain shares, stocks and bonds, and other securities of the Edmonton, Dunvegan & British Columbia and Central Canada Railway companies, and for confirmation of the action of the Government in its assumption of the control of those railways since the termination of the lease agreement under which they were previously managed and operated.

"At the last session of the Legislature the Government was authorized to secure a transfer of the debentures issued by the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C. Railway Company, to the J. D. McArthur Company, and subsequently assigned to the Union Bank and later to the Royal Bank. These debentures, having a par value of $2,400,000 were obtained by the Government by payment to the Royal Bank of the sum of $1,375,000. As the result of this settlement the Province of Alberta became the sole owners of the railways.

"The five-year term provided in the lease agreement under which the Edmonton, Dunvegan & B. C. and Central Canada Railways were being operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, expired July 20th, 1926, and the Province was then free to terminate the agreement by the giving of three months' notice. This notice was given by the Government and on November 11th, 1926, the lease terminated and the two railway companies came under the direct control of the Province of Alberta. This action was taken by the Government only after very careful deliberation of the various considerations involved, and of the other alternative presented. It was felt, however, that the best interests of the railways and of the Province of Alberta necessitated the retention by the Province of unrestricted control of these railway companies, and since the termination of the lease agreement the two railways have been under the sole control of the Province."

CONSERVATIVE LEADER HIGHLY CRITICAL

A. A. McGillivray, Conservative leader, said it was necessary to keep away from a narrow parochial viewpoint, and steer clear of anything which would set the north against the south or vice versa.

The leader then launched a severe criticism of the traffic arrangement between the C. N. R. and the Government roads. He refrained, he said, from touching on the offers of the different roads prior to the final acceptance of that of the C. N. R. Neither offer, in his opinion, was sufficiently attractive. Clause 10 of the agreement, which he read, discriminated, he thought, against all the country south of the city of Edmonton not located on the C. N. R.

The C. P. R. had also made an offer which included an exclusive clause. The Government had not stood out enough for a better bargain. It should have made these big companies bid against each other, but instead, he said, they had concluded an agreement in the 11th day of November the offer of which was dated October 15th. There was no evidence to show that any effort had been made to secure a non-exclusive agreement.

Boards of Trade in the places affected had stirred things up and made the Government uneasy, he contended. At one time the C. P. R. had had an exclusive agreement; now it was the C. N. R.'s turn and the C. P. R. had to do the whistling. It was a Government road now and each company should be treated alike.

Mr. McGillivray quoted other letters between officials of the C. P. R. and of the Alberta companies, and gave voluminous extracts from the freight schedules to show the differential between points on a one and those on a two line rate. He said the Ontario Government had a two line agreement between these same companies on one of the Ontario roads. The member used a tremendous number of synonyms in order to get the idea across that the agreement was a most unreasonable, uncalled-for, unheard-of thing, and that back benchers were tied to the apron strings of the front benches and prostituted and stultified themselves and were grinning fools and sheep—here Speaker Johnston intervened to ask the member for Calgary to use Parliamentary language, whereupon Mr. McGillivray apologized, and said something to the effect that they were little lambs or thereabouts.

The north would not be penalized one cent if his ideas were carried out, said Mr. McGillivray, and the whole Province would benefit. After remarking that a Government which retained counsel to protect Alberta against rate discrimination and then did that very thing at home, was hypocritical; he gave figures showing the debt of the Province, and argued that the railways should be disposed of. To do this he wanted a true valuation placed on the road by an independent body made in the image and likeness of two famous jurists whom he named. By this means the involvements of Liberal days and the helpless attitude of the present Government would be overcome, and they would be able to demand that either one of the companies purchase the road, and should these companies refuse, the Government could then interest capital and fight them to a finish.

"COME BACK TO EARTH", SAYS SHAW

Joseph T. Shaw, Bow Valley, after saying that they had been wandering in the realms of speculation for the last hour and a half, thought it time to come back to earth. He held that all things considered the Government had been justified in acquiring possession of the road; the only complaint he had to offer was in regard to the agreement, which he also referred to as exclusive. He reviewed the history of the roads which had been constructed to meet urgent demand. He maintained that the growth of the great empire to the north would, before long, prove the railways to be an asset of great value. He did not blame the Government for refusing the offers to lease the roads, as these offers were not sufficiently tempting. Mr. Shaw advocated the creation of a House committee to which the management of the road would report yearly as in the case of the C. N. R. at Ottawa. The sugar industry at Raymond would be placed at a disadvantage.

When Mr. Shaw referred again to the C. P. R. track connection with the E. D. & B. C. "being torn up by Mr. Callaghan." Premier Brownlee interposed to state that this assertion was erroneous. "Well, the track was torn up and the Government didn't do it, and if Mr. Callaghan didn't do it, who did?" inquired Mr. Shaw. The Premier replied that he would give the "facts in due time."

SHAW MOVES AMENDMENT

In concluding his remarks Mr. Shaw moved an amendment to the main motion for second reading, that:

> "This bill be not read a second time, but that it be read this day two weeks hence, in order that the Government and the E. D. & B. C. and Canada Central Railways may, in the intervening period, negotiate with the appropriate and necessary parties for the purpose of securing to all parts of the Province the benefits of 'joint one-line freight rates' to, over and from the said railway lines and thereby prevent serious rate discrimination as between sections and localities within the Province, and between localities within the Province and those without the Province, and in addition to thereby safeguard and preserve the interests of consumers, producers and shippers in the country tributary to and served by the said railways."

This amendment was later withdrawn.

LABOR FAVORS THE BILL

Fred White, Labor leader, Calgary, said that the principle of public ownership was not involved in the bill. The two leaders had showed that both offers were unsatisfactory. He felt that the bill should be passed so that in the operation of the road for the next twelve months they would know exactly as to its earning capacity, its services and how monies were spent within the system. He hoped that when the Premier spoke on the question that he would have some information to offer as to the amount of traffic originating in the south destined to the north and vice versa, so as to ascertain whether there would be any undue discrimination against points not on the National lines.

WHEN THERE WERE NO PROTESTS

Lorne Proudfoot, Acadia, made some comments on the remarks of the party leaders with regard to the so-called discriminatory rates. Away back in the beginning of the road the two line rate had prevailed; then later when the road passed out of the original hands and was operated under lease by the C. P. R. the two line rate was still in force. There were no protests made in those days nor were there any later when the revised C. P. R. lease was in operation and places tributary to the C. N. R. had to pay a two line rate. If the Government had decided to lease to either company, he felt quite sure that the exclusive agreement would have obtained without a word of protest from gentlemen opposite. It was strange, however, how the same right granted to private corporations to make agreements financially beneficial to themselves should be denied to these railways because of public ownership.

Alderman Parkyn, Calgary (Labor), observed that when the Conservative leader urged the appointment of an appraisal board he wanted "big men and pay them big salaries." The member contrasted this with the same leader's remarks on old age pensions to the effect that nothing should be done without due consideration of the financial condition of the Province. After defining Mr. Justice Taft as "Injunction Bill" he counselled the Government to hold fast to the Provincial railways "and get as many more as you can."

[The report of Thursday's sitting commences on page 12]

The WESTEEL
GRAIN CLEANER
"It Cleans as You Thresh"

Patented

GUARANTEE

Western Steel Products Limited guarantee that the "WESTEEL" Grain Cleaner will remove 99½% of all foul weed seeds and it will remove from 90% to 95% of wild oats, or

GIVE YOUR MONEY BACK

64 Machines in Use, and Every Owner Recommends It!

The "WESTEEL" Cleaner is no longer an experiment. The name of every owner is yours for the asking. The machine will easily pay for itself in one season. If your crop is dirty you could buy half a dozen machines with your savings.

We can build only a limited number of machines in 1927. If you want a "WESTEEL" Cleaner this year, you will have to order it early. With our guarantee you take no chances whatever—WET DELAY!

More Money for Your GRAIN

Keep the millions of dollars Western Canada gives away each year in dockage.

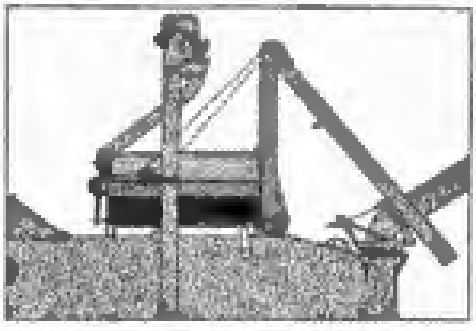
Grain must be cleaned and graded sometime—if you do it on your own farm the cost to you is but a fraction of a cent per bushel—if you ship dirty grain it may cost you 20 cents, or more, a bushel.

It is good business for you to know all about the "WESTEEL" Grain Cleaner—users state it pays for itself several times over each year—read our liberal guarantee—write for full description and particulars.

It Cleans Wheat - Oats - Barley

The "WESTEEL" Cleaner cleans according to our guarantee.

A few hours' work will put the machine on your separator. It cleans as fast as any separator can thresh. It is strongly built. It is very simple in construction, nothing can go wrong or cause delay—it will outlast the separator.



Showing how the "WESTEEL" Grain Cleaner is mounted on top of Separator

FREE DEMONSTRATION

We will arrange a demonstration at any point in Western Canada from which we secure a reasonable number of enquiries. Go over and talk to your neighbors, send us a list of threshermen in your district who are interested in saving the thousands of dollars they pay each year in dockage and we will arrange a demonstration for you.

Mail This Coupon Today

COUPON

Western Steel Products Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen: Please quote me price for a "WESTEEL" Cleaner for my threshing machine (Make) _____ (Size) _____

Type of hopper (high or low) _____ also send me full description and illustrations and recommendations from farmers who have used the "WESTEEL" Grain Cleaner.

Name _____

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Whatever you're going to buy

You are almost certain to find it advertised in this issue of "The U. F. A." either among the Display Ads or in the Classified Section

Why not give the preference to the firms that support your official organ?

And be sure to tell them you saw their ad in "The U. F. A."

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The guaranteed hair grower—Money back if not satisfied. Get a bottle today. Take no substitute, insist on

L.-B. TWO MONTHS' TREATMENT..$1.00
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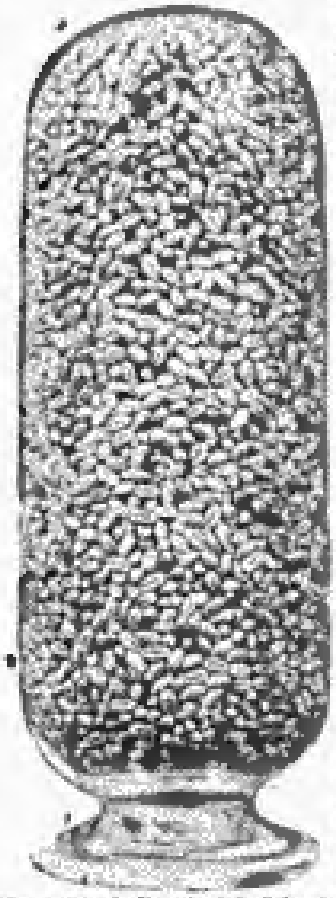
At Drug and Dept. Stores, or by mail from L.-B. Co., 262 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

Information for Members and Locals Edited by the Department of Education and Publicity of the Alberta Wheat Pool.



RESULT OF USING GOOD SEED

The photograph reproduced here is of a sample of the wheat which won the world's championship at the recent Chicago International. Mr. Herman Trelle, the winner of the much coveted prize, appreciates fully the advantages of using good seed and gives the Department of Agriculture of the University of Alberta great credit for the assistance it has given him in the selection and growing of wheat.

* * *

IMPORTANCE OF USING GOOD SEED

The time for selecting and conditioning your seed will soon be at hand. It is important that each grower give the most careful consideration to the selection of clean sound seed of a variety suitable to his district. The Pool desires to do everything in its power to encourage the use of high quality seed. In the present article we wish in particular to stress the sound economy of using only the very best seed. In future articles we will summarize the reports of the experimental work done with old and new varieties by the Department of Agriculture of the University of Alberta, the several Provincial Schools of Agriculture, the Dominion and Provincial Experimental Farms, and the Federal Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Our purpose in giving the information will be of course to enable each member to select the variety best suited to the peculiarities of his own district. It is important to bear in mind that one variety may be well suited for one district and totally unsuited for another. For instance, in districts which are susceptible to early frosts it may be advisable to forego the better quality of Marquis and use Garnet Wheat which matures from five to ten days earlier than Marquis. In a future article we will give you the opinion of those best qualified to advise what varieties should be grown in each region—the opinions of agricultural investigators.

Economic Advantages of Using Good Seed

The economy of using good seed should be apparent to every one. The use of good seed will result in higher yields, which will, of course, mean lower cost per bushel and higher net returns per acre. The use of unmixed seed of good quality will produce a crop which will mature more uniformly and, on this account, probably grade higher. The cost of good seed will be higher than that of the common run of commercial grain, but the greater money returns from the crop will much more than offset the increased cost. The cost of seed is a small item when compared with the cost of preparing the seed bed and harvesting the crop. It is indeed false economy to save a few cents per bushel on seed after spending many dollars in tilling the soil. Farmers simply cannot afford to use poor seed.

What Is Good Seed?

Good seed is free from weed seeds, mixtures of other grains and other varieties and free from all impurities. Good seed germinates vigorously and uniformly and gives a high percentage of seedlings capable of resisting the unfavorable climatic and soil conditions that frequently occur in the Spring. Good seed is adapted to the locality where it is grown. Good seed yields well and, under suitable soil and climatic conditions, will produce a crop of good milling quality. Uniformity is a requisite of good seed. Uniform seed produces a crop that ripens uniformly and consequently can be harvested with the minimum loss. Poor seed, on the other hand, possesses none of these advantages. Poor seed lacks the hereditary character of superior yielding quality. It is usually impure, it usually gives uneven fields due to a mixture of varieties and frequently is diseased, all of which result in less money per acre for the crop.

Why do so Many Farmers Continue to Use Seed of Inferior Quality?

The losses resulting from the use of poor seed are so obvious and the difference between the results obtained by using good and poor seed is so apparent that one wonders why so many farmers continue to use seed of inferior quality. The Dominion Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture made a survey in Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1925 to ascertain the quality of seed used by farmers. From the survey the Department concluded that only 50 per cent. of the farmers used a fanning mill; only 50 per cent. treated their grain for smut; one-third of them did not know what variety they were growing. The average number of weed seeds in a one pound sample of wheat, considering all the drills sampled, was 81, 26 of which were noxious. For oats, the number of weed seeds per pound was 154, of these 60 were noxious. For barley the figures were 133 and 103 respectively.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY IMPERATIVE TO THE WELFARE OF THE WESTERN FARMER THAT WE MAINTAIN THE HIGH ESTEEM WHICH OUR WHEAT HOLDS IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD. The wheat grown on the Canadian prairies has the reputation of being the finest wheat in the world. The Pool is obtaining substantial premiums for its members' wheat over the prevailing price for wheat grown in other lands. Recently we were selling in fair quantities No. 1 Northern at $1.74 c.i.f. United Kingdom ports and Tough No. 2 Northern at $1.64. On the same date American and Argentine wheat were quoted at $1.61 and $1.59 respectively.

If we are to maintain the high reputation which our wheat enjoys overseas and to continue to secure handsome premiums over competing wheats, we must do everything in our power to counteract the present downward trend in the average quality of our wheat. There has been a very pronounced tendency of late for our wheat to be a mixture of many varieties, some of which are very much inferior to Marquis. We should do everything possible to offset this dangerous tendency. The Pool is anxious to do everything in its power to maintain the high reputation for milling and baking quality which our wheat enjoys. The use of mixed seed and poor varieties if continued will soon diminish the high esteem Alberta wheat is universally accorded.

* * *

GEORGE McIVOR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF GOOD SEED

In a letter on the value of good seed to D. M. Galbraith, president of the Alberta Seed Growers' Association, George McIvor, Western Sales Manager, expressed himself in part as follows:

"Personally, from the standpoint of a wheat salesman, I would desire nothing better than that all of our wheat in the Province of Alberta be of the highest grade. It is my opinion that the European miller will always desire to purchase reasonable quantities of high grade Canadian wheat. He must purchase this wheat to give the necessary strength to his flour. The Orient too are showing a desire to purchase higher grades of wheat from year to year, and there is no question but what the world at large appreciates the quality of our high grade wheat. It would be my opinion that anything that growers of this Province might do in the way of purchasing pure

[illegible] Australian Pool Handles Over 87 Per Cent Deliveries

News and Views of the Wheat Pool

Premier Brownlee's Calmly Analytical Speech Answers Criticisms of Railway Policy

[illegible]

Now! a Special Tractor Oil

Developed after many tests by our own scientists. This new oil safeguards your machinery and assures you continuous tractor operation at times when even temporary repairs would cost you money.

ON THE critical days, when plowing must be done when seeding must be started when cultivating is essential when threshing cannot be delayed that is when proper lubrication for your tractor is not only advisable—but is essential.

And that's the time you should specify the new Aristo Tractor Oil.

Our own lubrication experts first developed it. They designed it especially for your tractor to meet the most exacting tractor conditions. Thousands of tractor operators have found that it stands every test.

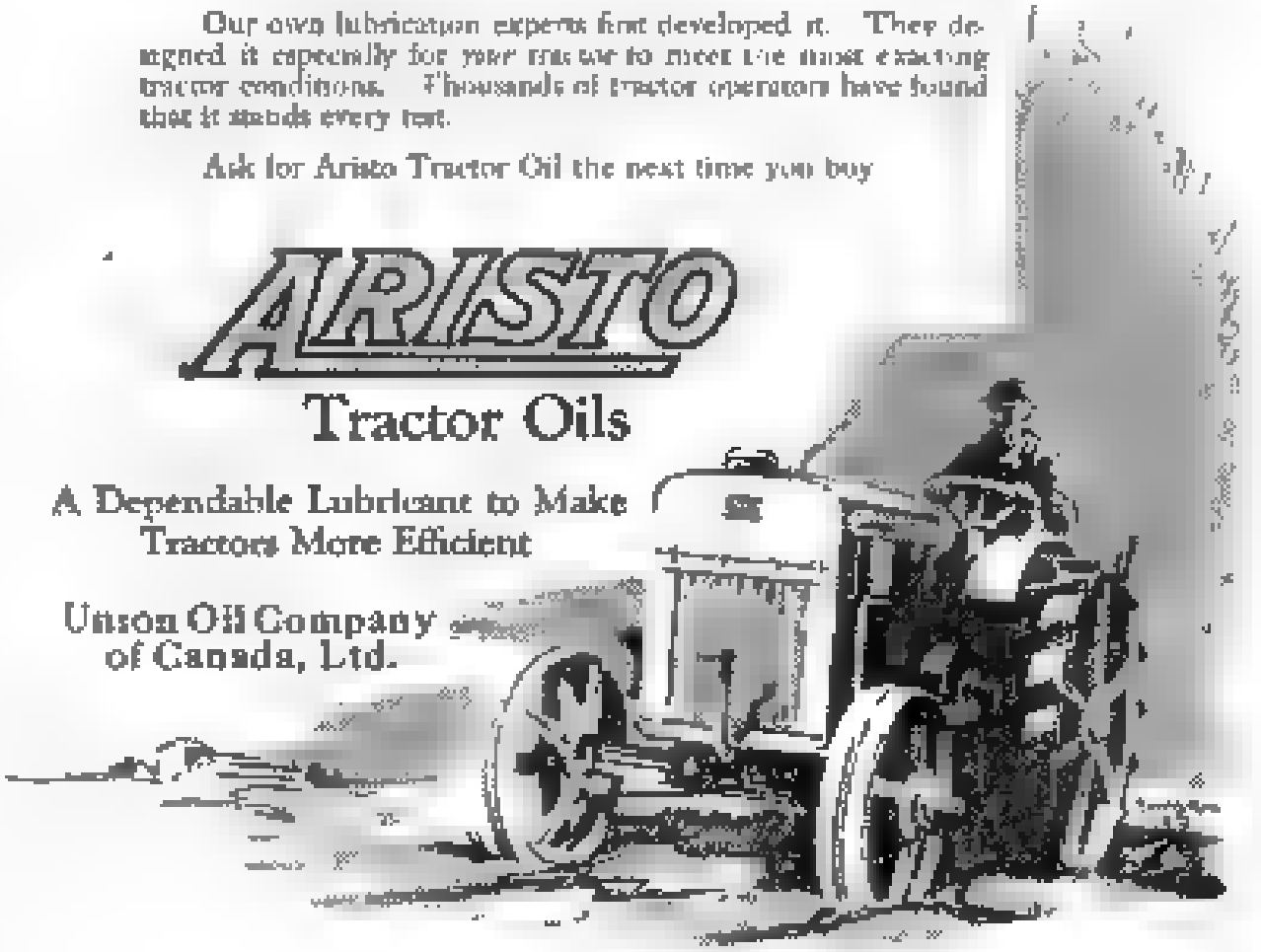
Ask for Aristo Tractor Oil the next time you buy

ARISTO

Tractor Oils

A Dependable Lubricant to Make Tractors More Efficient

Union Oil Company of Canada, Ltd.



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USE your telephone in emergency. Instantly it places you in direct communication with your doctor, your veterinary, your implement dealer and your bankers. It often saves hours when every minute counts.

When trouble comes you have much closer ties of neighborhood at stake. Then the phone in your home is indispensable.

Keeping closer in touch with your many calls and receiving prompt service, great and small, that your telephone makes available.

Ask us to quote you rates for
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MONTREAL QUEBEC TORONTO LONDON WINDSOR REGINA CALGARY VANCOUVER

VIMY RIDGE RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were drafted by the Vimy Ridge Local, and it is intended to send copies to the official organ and to St. Louis, at Ottawa.

No. 1. Mineral Rights. Whereas we are not in possession of our mineral rights and whereas these mineral rights are necessary for the development of the province and whereas we are not in possession of these rights and whereas we are not in possession of these rights and whereas we are not in possession of these rights

...national conference that the grain crop of the world for 1926 has been placed at 3,475,000,000 metric tons, compared with 3,510,000,000 metric tons in 1925, a decrease of 35,000,000 tons. The estimate of 2,500,000,000 metric tons for wheat is the most important feature of the report, as it is the largest crop ever harvested, and is considered a bumper crop. Canada's share is 23,000,000 metric tons, which is considered a fairly good crop.

TO INVESTIGATE DURUM WHEAT

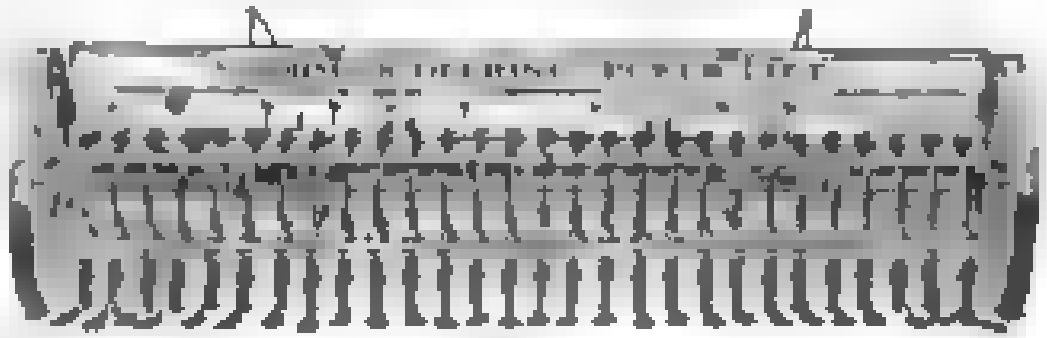
The National Research Council of Canada is to appoint a Board to investigate the milling and baking qualities of durum wheat. The Board is to consist of three members, one to be appointed by the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, one by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and one by the Minister of Agriculture. The Board will be asked to determine whether the present standards for durum wheat are satisfactory, and if not, to recommend changes. The Board will also be asked to investigate the milling and baking qualities of the new varieties of durum wheat which have been developed at the Dominion Experimental Farms, and to report whether they are suitable for milling and baking purposes. The Board will be expected to report to the Council at its next meeting, which will be held in May. It is understood that the Board will be composed of Professor A. P. Sy... of Toronto, Professor ... of Montreal, and Mr. ... of Winnipeg.

GRAIN TRADE'S PROFITS

...Grain Trade Company for the year ending September 30th, 1926, has been published. The profits of the Company for the year amounted to $2,... per cent. on the paid-up capital of $... The Company has been in existence for ... years, and has paid dividends at the rate of ... per cent. per annum during that time. The profits for the year just ended are the largest in the history of the Company. The Grain Trade Company is one of the ... Canadian Grain Companies which have been formed in recent years by ... Canadian farmers' co-operative organizations. The ... Grain Company, which is ... per cent. owned by the ... Grain Growers' Grain Company,

Inside Story of the U.S. Grain Marketing Corporation is Told

Financial Effects of Interim Payment



Read what G. W. Wilkes, of Carseland, Alta., says about his McCormick-Deering Drill

[illegible] and N. T. Sellens, of Medicine Hat, Sask.

New and Exclusive Features

Built in Three Power-Lift Sizes: 20, 24, and 28 Furrows

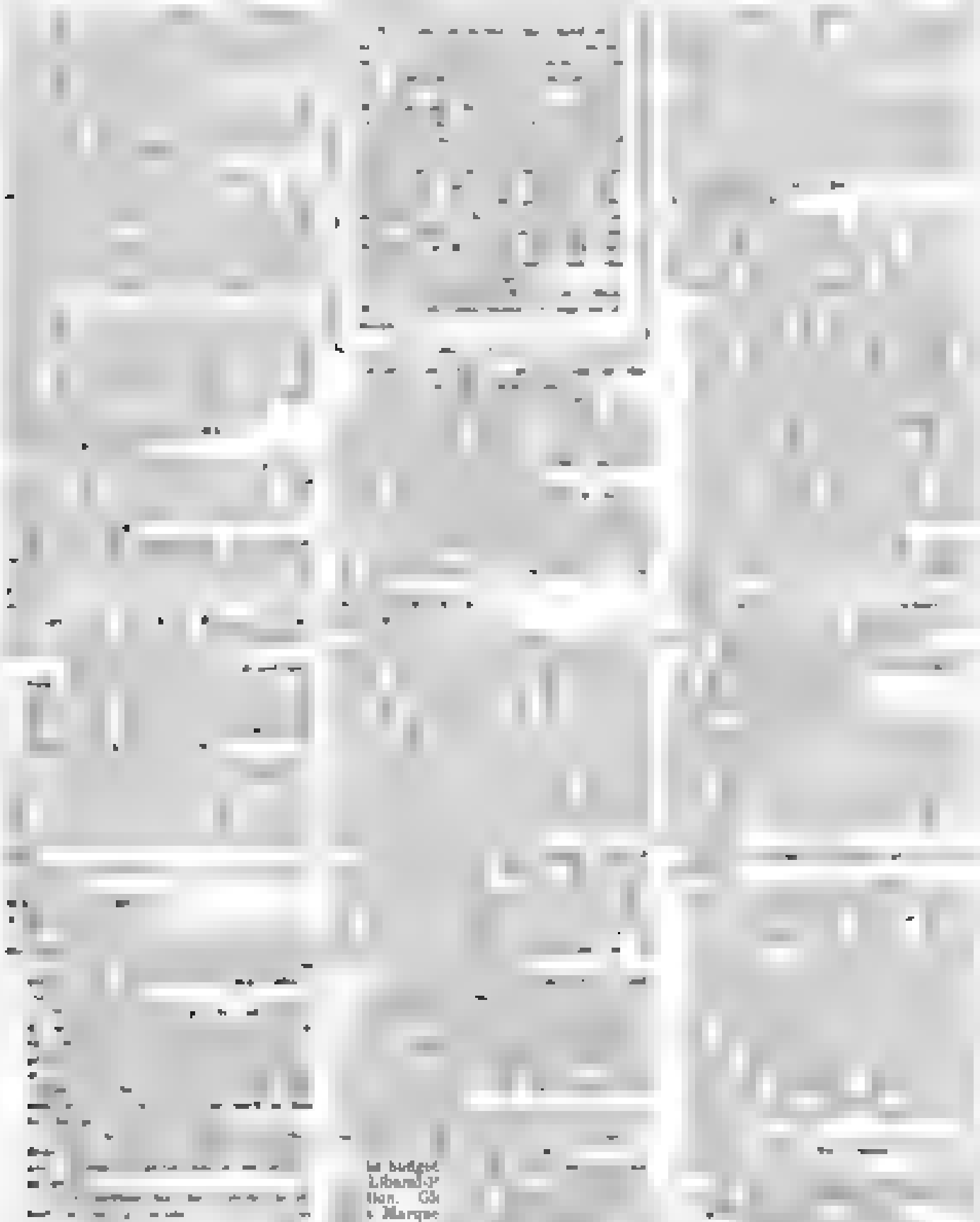
See these drills at the McCormick-Deering agency store

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

McCORMICK-DEERING

POWER LIFT GRAIN DRILLS

The Budget Debate in the House of Commons



The budget
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Hon. Ge
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and extend

Fisher Built–Canadian Built –Better Built

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GENERAL MOTORS of CANADA Limited

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA POULTRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Important Notice to Pool All Members

Annual Meeting of C. C. A. in Winnipeg on April 4th Next

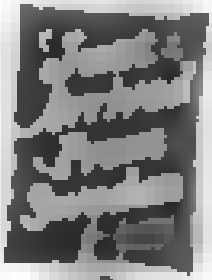
The NEW Stockholm

Wonderful New Ball Bearing Construction

Here! At Last!

Made by Sweden's Greatest Separator Builders

Great NEW Gyroscopic Bowl



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WHITHER CANADA?

[illegible]

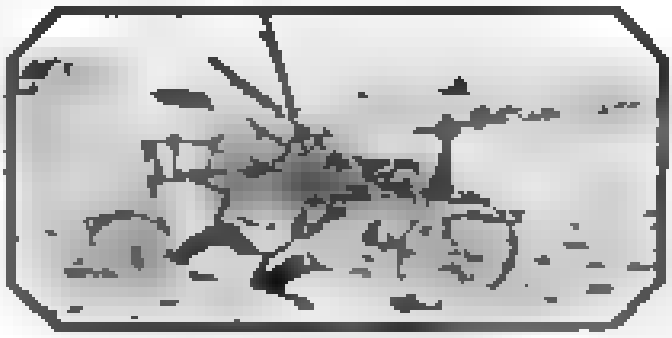
[illegible]

On April 6th [illegible] y of [illegible] Ontario elections, [illegible] n/ [illegible] Italian poly- [illegible] [illegible] Province were [illegible] [illegible] s. Those [illegible] [illegible] and Mr. [illegible] ed, and the [illegible] [illegible] Hydro [illegible] [illegible] vi- [illegible] majority. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

COCKSHUTT

Horse PLOWS Tractor

FOR STUBBLE OR BREAKING



Cockshutt Implements Make Farming Pay Better

Be sure to see the COCKSHUTT DEALER during the "BETTER FARM EQUIPMENT" Week—March 21-26th

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Of Binder Twine Satisfaction in 1927

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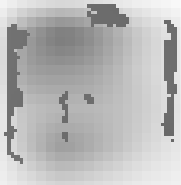

Harold & Thompson

years in particular, growers of this province for being with the Canada co- operative

In addition to the above mentioned speakers at the Annual Meeting there were

short addresses by Mr. Act and Mr. Quigley

Years Activities at Lone Ridge

The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

Why We Should Study Co-operation

By Grace M. Quigley

I was asked to write an article for the U.F.W.A. on why we should study co-operation. I thought it would be easy to write such an article, as I have always been a strong believer in co-operation

$1,500.00 in Rewards

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All Services Guaranteed

CONSUMERS LUMBER CO. Ltd.

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"TOURIST" HEADQUARTERS

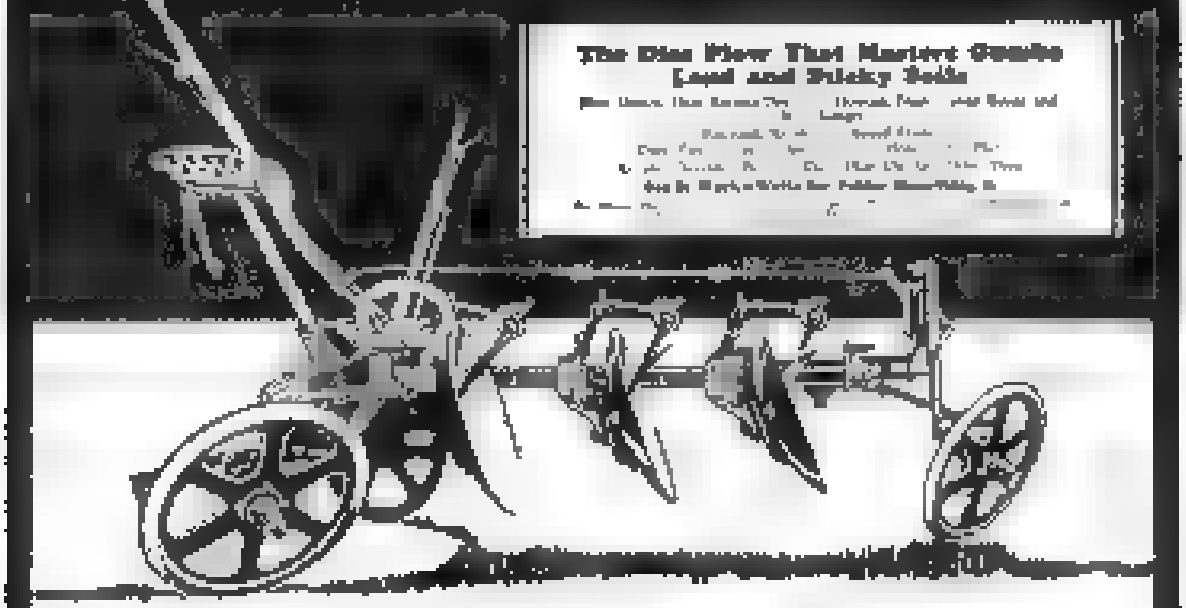
Hotel Alexandra

(Continued from Page 13)

Complete Reorganization of Grain Standards Board Asked by the Annual Convention

MASSEY-HARRIS

No. 3 DISC PLOW-FITED WITH THE FAMOUS TIMKEN BEARINGS



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Try it once and you'll use it always. Your dealer will supply you.

664 BULLS

The World's Largest Annual Auction Sale is to be held by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association at CALGARY at NINETY MARCH 5th AND APRIL 1st

64 Shorthorn Bulls, 250 Hereford, 350 Shorthorn & Red Polled

I have sold heavily and good range bulls from 160 of the leading breeders in all parts of Alberta.

All sales and registered. Conformation and weighing. Convenient shipping facilities. The Secretary will give shipping for you why. Small charge reasonable for charging for this service. Such commissions have in the past been filled satisfactorily with our execution.

Afternoon shows will be held commencing 2:30 p.m. March 29th. Hereford sales day afternoon and evening. Shorthorns all day and evening. Friday, April 1st. At as small sale it is possible to make your selection from such a large number of good bulls. A sale of 2 to 3 days' spectators for fair dealing.

Horse Show and Fat Stock Show

CALGARY MARCH 29th to APRIL 1st

ENTRIES CLOSE MARCH 19th

Grand display of Clydesdale Horses, Aberdeen Angus, world famous Trained Horses. Pedigreed Pigeons from Alberta stations. For Show Prize List and Sale Catalogue write

E. L. RICHARDSON Secretary

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Ship Your Grain

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

Weed your land ahead of the drill with a

Cheney--"All Steel"

ROTARY ROD WEEDER

Price - $105.00

Treat your Seed Wheat with Copper Copper Carbonate. The Cheney will save you cost many times over. Sold on 30 days' trial. Write for Circulars and copper sulphate. We have the Treating Machine and genuine Copper Carbonate. Accept no substitute.

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The Syrup with the WONDERFUL FLAVOR!

BENSON'S GOLDEN SYRUP

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WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY on Lumber, Lath, Doors and Shingles, etc. In carload lots. Prices on request, prompt shipment and prices guaranteed.

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Nanaimo, B. C.

GOOD SEED A GOOD INVESTMENT

[illegible] seed [illegible] better [illegible] yield per [illegible] means extra profit [illegible] of more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible]

McKENZIE SEED STORES [illegible] [illegible] your requirements [illegible]

WE HAVE DATA ON [illegible] FOR THE ASKING

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mailed to [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] copy while [illegible]

SEND ORDERS TO NEAREST McKENZIE HOUSE

Variety	[illegible] Bushel	Bushel in Bags	Peck	Price per Bushel
Alfalfa—				
Alfalfa Variegated Kind of Blends				
Alfalfa—Grimm				
Banner No. Grimm				
Banner [illegible]				
Banner Registered				
2nd Generation				
1st Generation				
Victory No. Grimm				
Victory [illegible]				
Victory Registered—				
3rd Generation				
2nd Generation				
1st Generation				
WHEAT				
Garnet Certified No.				
Garnet Farm Selected No.				
Durum, Medora Extra				
Durum Montana No.				
Durum Kubanka No.				
Marquis Certified Grade No.				
Marquis Registered				
2nd Generation				
1st Generation				
COMING: We Expect this to Come				
Fairfield N. Dakota Grown				
Wisconsin No.				
No. 1 N. Dakota Grown				
Minnesota Grown				
No. 1 Northern Red Dent				
South Dakota Grown				
North Dakota Grown				
Dressed Rice				
Dakota No. Dakota Grown				
Leaming Dent				
Yellow Dent				
SWEET CLOVER—				
White Blossom Hulled				
White Blossom Gold Standard				
White Blossom Cut Rate				
Yellow Blossom				

Quantities not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Bags [illegible] at 20c each

CALGARY [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Phone [illegible]

A. E. McKENZIE CO. LTD.

EDMONTON [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Phone [illegible]

SASKATOON [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Every Page Shows Ways of Increasing Profits on the Farm —

CANADA

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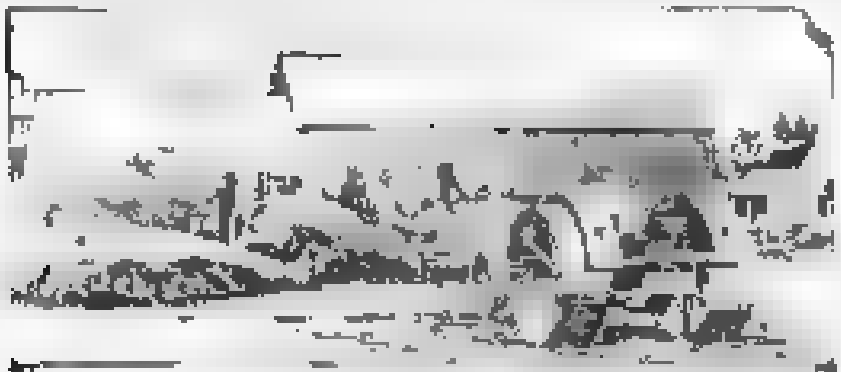

Power Farming Increases Farmers' Profits

TWIN CITY

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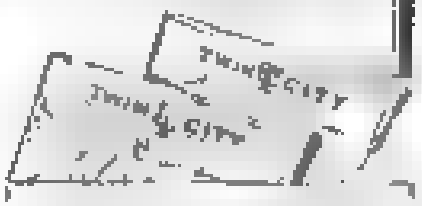
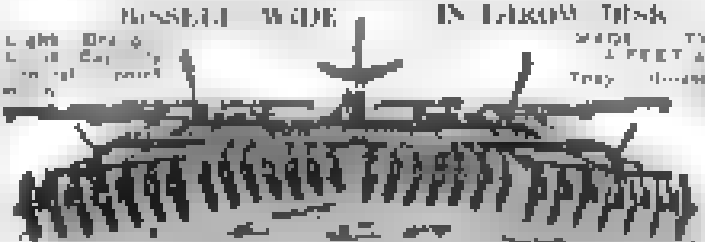
THRESHERS





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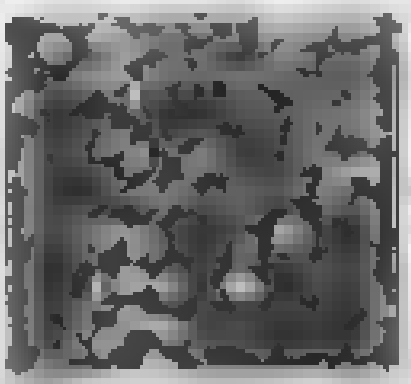

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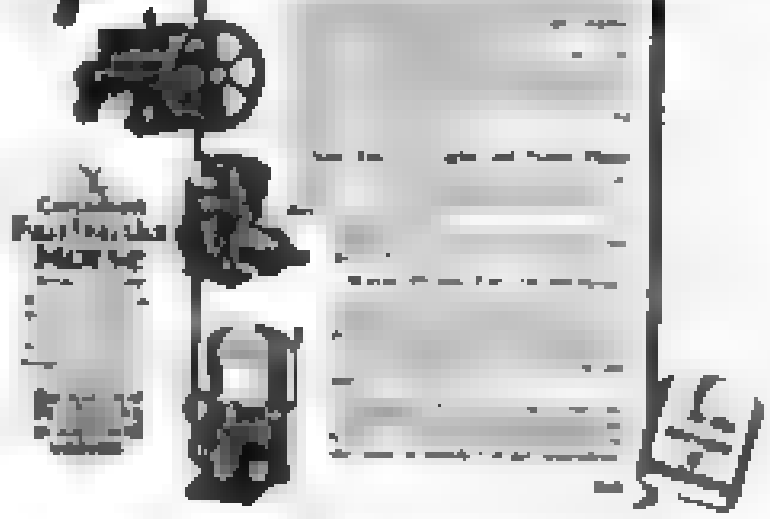
Modern Farm Equipment



GOOD SEED ENSURES
HARVEST PROFITS

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PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

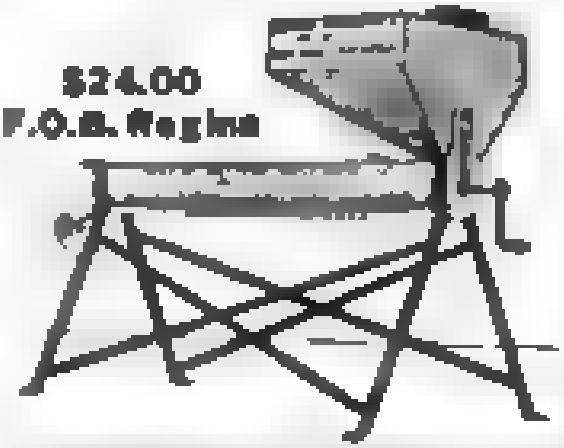
4½% DEMAND Saving Certificates

NO INVESTMENT SAFER

...ng out the length and breadth of ... The fact ... were however that ... ch was not an operating switch. ... maintained under a joint ... agreement ... by the Government ... pay $[illegible] per month ... ... to get no current in them, they ... [illegible] to have effect. This ... was set aside and can be ... ... any time should a new agree... ... [illegible] be negotiated for ... at most not a hundred dollars ... after all the discussion of this ... link was over a fortnight the ... ... of the old to Mussel Shoals ...

... the Government knows the time ... it becomes then what they are ... ... a part of our scheme of ... conservation of resources. To ... ... there would have to be ... ... they did ... the T. N. T. ... traffic a requirement more ... and continuous. In the case of T. N. T. ... of export ... the former traffic ... ... In the case here would ... ... the people of the ... ... the Govern... ... them ... to set up and handle ... ... under public ... ... regardless ... of its effects to the ... ...

WHY PAY MORE?



$24.00
F.O.B. Regina

DISC SHOT

WESTERN IMPLEMENTS LIMITED

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1200 Sets of Genuine British Army Surplus Harness

CANCER

been made of the original three year agreement.

Mr. Webster declared he was getting tired of the continuous charges that the late Liberal Government was responsible for Alberta's railway situation. Fifty per cent. of the people of the Province, he said, were dissatisfied with the traffic agreement. The Government had bonded new extensions at the rate of $50,000 per mile, while the late Government had bonded the original roads at $20,000. The Pembina Valley Railway which was being built for the same purpose as the E. D. & B. C., namely the benefit of the settlers, had cost already $500,000 of the $775,000 appropriation. The Minister of Railways corrected Mr. Webster when he was trying to show how much the shipper of a car of oats would save by the new agreement, by stating that the cost of shipping oats would be exactly the same as before.

LABOR AND FARMERS VOTE DOWN AMENDMENT

Mr. Webster then moved an amendment, to delay the measure until conferences had been held, and the vote on this amendment followed, being supported by Liberals and Conservatives and opposed by Farmers and Labor.

Hugh Allen, Peace River (U. F. A.), contended that the E. D. & B. C. Railway had been wished on the people of the north, who had been looking in another direction for relief. The thinking had been done for them in Edmonton, and he believed that the building of that road had retarded the development of the north for many years to come. The people of the Peace River had always had to pay higher rates on grain than any other district in Canada. They had secured some modification through the efforts of this Government and it was essential to that great country that these low rates should be maintained.

The people in the north were as well informed as the people of the south, yet they had raised no protest with regard to the agreement. The country up there had the world's record for sending railway delegations, but they must have been satisfied with this. Mr. Allen humorously challenged the leaders to state whether they had any communications from adherents in the north, to which Mr. Shaw replied that perhaps the people up there had not yet heard of the conditions, while Mr. McGillivray smilingly informed the member that he refused to file his private correspondence with the member for Peace River. Mr. Allen thought that this was a public matter.

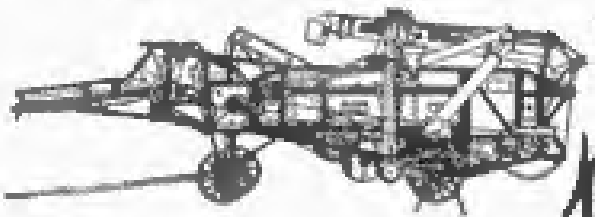
MOVES TO REFER TO RAILWAY COMMISSION

John Irwin, Calgary (Conservative), moved an amendment to refer the rates agreement to the Board of Railway Commissioners, and defer the bill meanwhile. Mr. McGillivray spoke in favor of this amendment, quoting from the Railway Act to show that this was logical.

Premier Brownlee pointed out that the whole debate on the agreement had really been out of order, as the bill before the Assembly was concerned with the ratification of the purchase of the road, and this had been sanctioned by the previous Legislature. All this bill did was to confirm that action, and approve of the expenditures for that purpose. Full debate had been allowed because

—it SAVES the FARMERS THRESH BILL

The Thresher that returns top profits



the 28 x 46 of the Red River Special Line

The Red River Special Line — Threshers
22 x 36
28 x 46
30 x 52
32 x 56
36 x 60
Tractors
Lauson Built
16-32
20-40
N & S
25-50
Red River Special Combine
15' Cut
20' Cut
Prairie Type
Nichols & Shepard Steam Engines

The 28x46 Thresher leads the Red River Special Line because of performance. It has proved the most profitable thresher in most localities.

For 1927 it is greatly improved.

Now it is a 5 shaker machine—a 25% increase in shaker capacity. It's the right size for use on larger farms; it has also the capacity to handle the runs of custom threshermen and farmer companies.

Only a moderate sized gang is needed to thresh with it. Hyatt Roller Bearings—Alemite-Zerk Lubrication at every main bearing point make power requirements very low.

This thresher, like all others of the Red River Special Line, is built with Armco Ingot Iron, the great rust resisting metal. Like every other Red River Special it is equipped with the famous 4 Threshermen, the most efficient combination of machinery ever devised for getting the grain from the straw, and the N. & S. Hart Special Tilting Feeder, that makes good feeding sure and the cylinder quickly get-at-able.

Three Books Are Ready For You

However you thresh, you will want to look over our new threshing book—"The Book of Successful Threshing." It gives more of the facts of threshing with this and other machines—the other book "Another Great Advance in Threshing Machines" deals with the machines themselves. You can use them both. We will gladly send you copies on receipt of the coupon.

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Please send me the books on Threshing.
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My motive power is a _____ steel _____ traction

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The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line

LATE CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE — THREE-FURROW DISC Plow (Cockshutt), in good condition; only used one season. $60.00, f.o.b. Olds, Alta. G. W. Cordell.

BROME AND RYE GRASS SEED MIXED—Ten cents per pound; quantity limited. H. E. Jinks, Craigmyle.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON Cockerels. The pick of the bunch, $2.50 each. M. R. Marr, Millet, Alta.

UNIVERSITY 22 WHEAT NOW LICENSED

under the name of Red Bobs 22. We are now receiving from the Grandy Prairie District a car of this wheat which grades No. 1 Northern—shows a germination of 99 per cent. in six days and weighs 61½ lbs. to the bushel. This is the best wheat we have seen this year. Priced at $2.50 per bushel, f.o.b. Edmonton. Sacks are 20c extra. Discount of ½ per cent. to Wheat Pool members. Apply to Geo. F. Emerson, president and manager, Growers' Association, P. O. Box 760, Edmonton. We will not be responsible for orders sent to one J. R. Harwood, who is not a member and has no connection with the Growers' Association.

SEED AND FEED

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER—With a slight sprinkling of yellow blossom. Thoroughly cleaned and scarified. Government grade No. 1. Sacked f.o.b. Tofield, 12½ cents per lb. Kalbal Bros., Tofield, Alta.

FIRST GENERATION REGISTERED BANNER Oats—Product of 12 years' hand selection. Pure and clean. Balance of lot about 150 bushels. In 2-bushel sealed sacks at $6.00 per sack; 10 sacks or over at $5.75. Henry G. Young, Millet, Alta.

WANTED—QUOTATIONS ON FEED AND Seed Oats, in carload lots. Write Paul Mercer, Secretary Stanmore U. F. A., Stanmore, Alta.

FOR SALE—TWO CARS FEED OATS AND three cars Wild Hay. Jos. Stauffer, Olds, Alta.

FOR SALE—3000 BUSHELS SEED OATS —Banner; 95 per cent. germination; no wild oats; 75 cents. J. D. Rye, Dalemead, Alta.

SELLING—200 BUSHELS MIXED BROME and Rye Grass Seed. Government tested; no noxious weeds; germination 95 per cent. Price $6 per cwt. I. V. Mackin, Grande Prairie, Alta.

FOR SALE—100 TONS WILD HAY, IN stack. C. Wolferman, Alix, Alberta. Phone Mirror 108.

TIMOTHY SEED—SACKED, HARDY, NO. 1, of Peace River origin, 200 lbs., $9.00; 1,000 lbs., $35.00. Robert Cockburn, Grande Prairie, Alta.

RENFREW WHEAT—ALBERTA UNIVERsity, control sample certificate 46-2949; grade No. 1; germination 98 per cent.; 5.3 average over Marquis (Press Bulletin); clean, sacked, $2.25 bushel; discount large orders. Thos. H. Robinson, Hardisty, Alta. Phone 108.

SELLING — FINE SAMPLE CANADIAN field peas, germination 99 per cent. $2.75 per bushel; sacks 10c. Miller & Clemens, Rockyford, Alta.

RENFREW AND UNIVERSITY 302. EMerson Rhines cleaned. $2.00 per bushel. Sacks extra. C. Edwards, Delia, Alta.

ALBERTA GRIMM ALFALFA SEED

Alfalfa will do well on any soil in Alberta that will grow good wheat if the right seed is used. Why not grow some of this best of all forages seed that you can secure ALBERTA GRIMM GRIMM seed of known hardiness direct from the growers? Give us a trial. Parcels-post home delivery. Do not use seed of unknown, southern or eastern origin at any price. We quote REGISTERED grade in sealed sacks wholesale in 100 lb. lots, 32c, and small lots retail, 42c per pound. Other grades at proportionately lower prices.

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED GROWERS

Brooks Alberta

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE at PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT CLEANING AND GRADING PLANT EDMONTON, ALBERTA

A limited quantity of choice Registered and Extra No. 1 Banner and Victory oats and Marquis wheat for sale.

High germination, clean and true to type.

For prices and particulars apply to

W. J. STEPHEN
Field Crops Commissioner
Department of Agriculture
Edmonton.

RENFREW WHEAT—PURE AND CLEAN. Germination 100 per cent. in 4 days. Price $2.00 per bushel, sacks included. John Bissenhet, Viking, Alta.

MARQUIS WHEAT—SECOND GENERAtion; grown on breaking. Extra No. 1, certificate 45-128; field inspected; germination test 98; Carter disc cleaned. 32 bushel, including sacks. Thos. Noble, High Bow Stock Farm, Daysland.

FLAX—CLEANED FOR SEED. $2.50 BUS. For feed $2 bus. Thos. Noble, High Bow Stock Farm, Daysland.

GROWERS' ASSOCIATION RED BOBS 202 Seed Wheat. Developed at the University of Alberta. Government graded and tested; grown on clean summerfallow. Address all communications to the secretary. J. E. Norwood, Box 605, Strathcona, Alta.

FOR SALE — CAR LOAD GOLD RAIN Oats; germination undreated 92 per cent. Price, cleaned, 75 cents. f.o.b. S. C. Riddle, Chesaire.

4TH GENERATION MARQUIS WHEAT—Germination 98 in 12 days. $1.50 bushel. Renfrew, germination test 96 in 12 days $2.00 bushel; government inspected. Mathias Lang, Earle, Alberta.

FOR SALE, WHEAT POOL MEMBERS only—222 wheat, cleaned with Carter disc; $2.00 per bushel, sack included. Mrs. John L. Gray, Tofield, Alta. Rte 3

GENUINE PURE RENFREW WHEAT

A few days later than Marquis, but higher yielding in most districts.

Field Inspected, Certificate No. 46-2604. No. 1 seed.

Price $2.10 per bushel sacks free. Or $2.00 per bushel, inspected, sealed and certified by Dominion Seed Branch.

H. G. L. STRANGE
FENN ALBERTA

SEED OATS 80c Per Bu.

Banner, Victory, Sartoma 81, Leader, Shamrock

2 bus. sacks at 20c. Special offerings of No. 1 or high grade No. 2 Seed Oats at contractors prices. Shipment from any McKenzie House.

Write for special prices on car lots

Reserve Now the Quantity you Require

Our 68 page catalog is free. Describes farm tools and other seed stocks. Ask for a copy.

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FISH

WRITE FOR OUR LATEST ILLUSTRATED catalogue and price list of new, winter caught "Northern Lakes" fish. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask.

FAMOUS COLD LAKE WHITEFISH. Rite: Pickerel 7c; Jackfish 5½c. E. A. Lefebvre, St. Paul, Alta.

$100 for $1

That sounds like a good investment, doesn't it? Here's how it works out. Take this Ad. and $1.00 to your dealer and get a large can of Michelson's Ready-Rods Liquid, our latest and best gopher poison. This will properly treat 10½ gallons of your own grain, enough to kill all the gophers on 250 acres of land. Then you will save at least $100.00 worth of crop from destruction by gophers. No other gopher poison will get you such sure results—so don't accept any substitute. If your dealer can't supply you, send me your dollar and get the genuine Ready-Rods Liquid, postpaid, bearing my signature.

Alvin Michelson

Alvin Michelson Co., Ltd., 143 Rorlin St., Winnipeg; also Alta. of the famous Blue Cross Stock Remedies.

of the importance of the question, h nothing would be gained while waiting for the judgment of the Board of Ra way Commissioners. It was not t Government's place to take their co actions to the Board of Railway Co missioners. That was the duty of the who felt that they were discriminate against.

L. A. Giroux, Grouard (Liberal) speaking as a member of the north, e dorsed the action of the Government i securing control of the roads. The wanted stability in rates, however, an the lines should be taken out of politi He adjourned the debate.

Only Four Members Favor Amendment to E. D. & B. C. Bill

Debate on Second Reading Is Anticlimax—Assembly Has Important Debate on Weed Eradication

FRIDAY'S SITTING

EDMONTON, March 11.—Debate on the second reading of the E. D. & B. C. and Central Canada Railway bill terminated Friday afternoon. The vote on Mr. Irwin's motion was peculiar, the Assembly dividing on non-party lines, Messrs. Shaw, Wilson, McGillivray and Irwin voting for the amendment, all others present voting against it. The vote was 50c, 4; against, 44. Mr. Puppin, Edmonton, was paired with C. F. Smith, of Olds, and Col. Weaver, who was out, returned too late to vote.

L. A. Giroux, Grouard, continued the debate and V. W. Smith was the only other speaker.

After the Minister of Railways had spoken the vote was called for, and the bill received its second reading without division.

[Owing to lack of space the important speech of the Minister of Railways cannot be printed at adequate length in this issue. It will be published, with Mr. Giroux's remarks in the next number (March 22nd), as it contains important facts and figures also in reply to the criticisms of George Webster and other speakers.—Editor.]

CRITICISE BILL RE NOXIOUS WEEDS

A bill to amend the Noxious Weeds Act was dealt with in committee. This bill is intended to divide weeds into two classes. The first must be destroyed at once, and without any limitation as to cost; in regard to the second, which are destroyed in accordance with the procedure of the old act, there is a limitation of cost to $100 per quarter section.

Objection was taken by a number of farmer members to the inclusion of noxious letters in the first category. This word, it was contended, was found even out of the province, and to apply the drastic measures provided in the act would entail undue hardship on many farmers. Other farmers objected to the putting of laws on the statute book which it was impossible to enforce. Others criticised the inspectors and their methods. There was talk of fair rates and other incidents.

Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, resented criticism of his weed inspectors. They were honest, conscientious men, who did their very best in the work of inspection. He was ready at the farmers' request to the proposed amendments, and moved that all clauses from 2 to 9 be struck out. After being reconstructed with the help of McGillivray and Mr. Shaw, the bill as thus was reported, and its consideration in the clauses stood for tomorrow.

HEAVY SHIPMENTS FROM PEACE RIVER

More than 2,600,000 bushels of grain, most of it wheat, was shipped this season from the territory tributary to the Edmonton, Dunvegan and B. C. railway in the Peace River country. This is the heaviest grain shipping season in the history of that railway.

LIVESTOCK

RED POLLED CATTLE—I HAVE ESTABlished a carefully selected small herd of pure bred Red Polled cattle on my farm, 12 miles east of Didsbury. Present offering one 2-year-old and one yearling bull. Real dual purpose stock; splendid individuals. Prices $100 and $75 respectively. G. A. Burns, Phone 502, Didsbury, Alta.

FOR SALE — REGISTERED BELGIAN Stallion, for reasonable price. Th. Cornelis, Majorville, Alta.

FOR SALE—3 REGISTERED CLYDESDALE Mares, 2, 5, 6 years old; broke; two in foal to good Clyde horse. Papers right. Lewis H. Stanley, Landonville, Alta.

FOR SALE—BLACK PERCHERON STALlion (6645), weight 2000; sound, sure foal getter, $500. F. W. Hobson, Big Spring, Alta.

FOR SALE — ENTIRE HERD OF GRADE Red Polled cows and heifers, 17 years breeding for milk, with registered bulls. T. H. Reaves, Miller, Alta.

POULTRY

EGGS FOR HATCHING—FROM HEAVY laying strain Single Comb Rhode Island Red stock. $1.00 per setting of 15; in lots of 3 or more, $0c. Miller & Clemons, Rockyford, Alta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS —Parks' strain (trapnested for 25 years), raised from 250 ova; sire from Guild's and Hogginbotham's best pens, by the Hick's method. Parents' records 200 to 314 eggs. Hicks' formulas for raising baby chicks free with each order. Feeding only twice daily eliminating sickness and losses in hens' still shelled eggs and egg eating. Cockerels from $3 to $5, 10 per cent off for 3 or more. Eggs $2.00 per 15; 100 per cent. hatch warranted. Everything money back guaranteed. Julius Kachel, Trochu Alta.

HATCHING EGGS — FROM REAL BRED-to-lay Barred Rocks. Good strain. Pullets laying since November. 15 eggs $1.50; 50, $4.50. Mrs. I. Lorentson, Bindloss, Alberta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK Leghorns. Exhibition production cockerels. Baby chicks. Eggs. Mating list. Wetherall, 2019 12A Street west, Calgary.

SELLING—SINGLE C. WHITE LEGHORN Cockerels, pure bred to lay stock; $2, or 3 for $5. From registered stock $5 each. Pen of 10 hens with a cockerel from registered stock, $15. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS — Martin strain. $2.00, $5.00. Ernest Kramer, Freedom P. O., Alberta.

WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS From females (from Martin's best Duncan matings with records of 200 to 247), Pens headed by prize winning males. Price $2c per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.

JUBILEE INCUBATORS. SOL HOT OIL Brooders. Royal Coal Brooders Freight prepaid anywhere in the west. Write for quotations and catalogue. A. J. Johnson & Co. Ltd., 844 Cambie St., Vancouver.

BUY BABY CHICKS—THE PROFIT WITH poultry is made with buying chicks from high producing hens. British Columbia Breeders hold the highest official records in the world and their hens produce chicks that develop by proper care rapidly into pullets and great layers. Great layers produce more eggs and more eggs means more Profit and bigger Profit can be made with buying your chicks from B. C. So write us today and we sell you reliable chicks at fair prices. Canadian Poultry World, 300 Beatty St., Vancouver B. C.

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WANTED—PLYMOUTH ROCK CHICKENS and baby chicks. M. Schmaltz, Beiseker, Alta.

The Classified Section

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EXPERIMENTS HAVE PROVEN THAT certain plums, cherries, apples and crabs can be grown and ripened in Alberta. And while the tops of these trees will be the same wherever grown, if grafted on tender roots they will kill out in test winters. If you want a list of trees, grafted on hardy native roots, grown 150 miles north of the International Boundary, for planting this spring, send me your address. John Glambeck, Milo, Alta.

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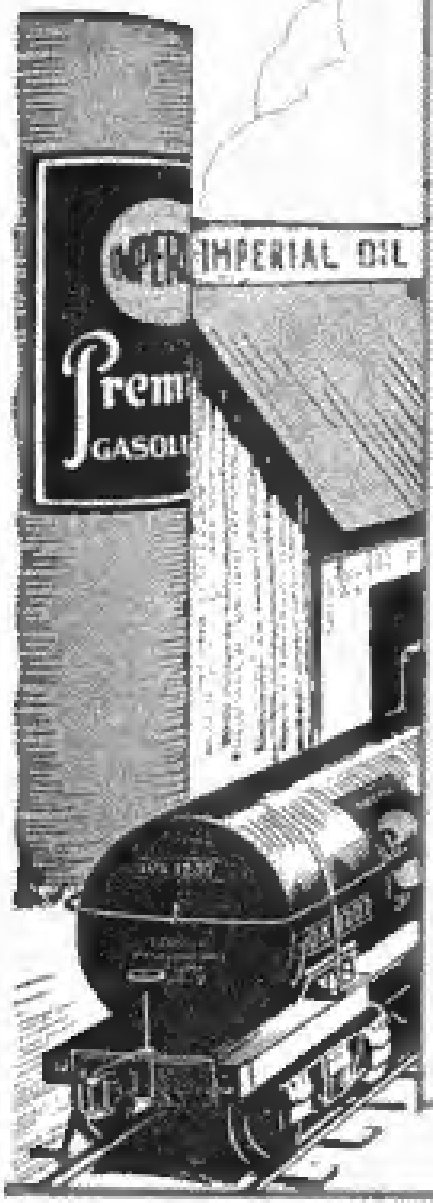

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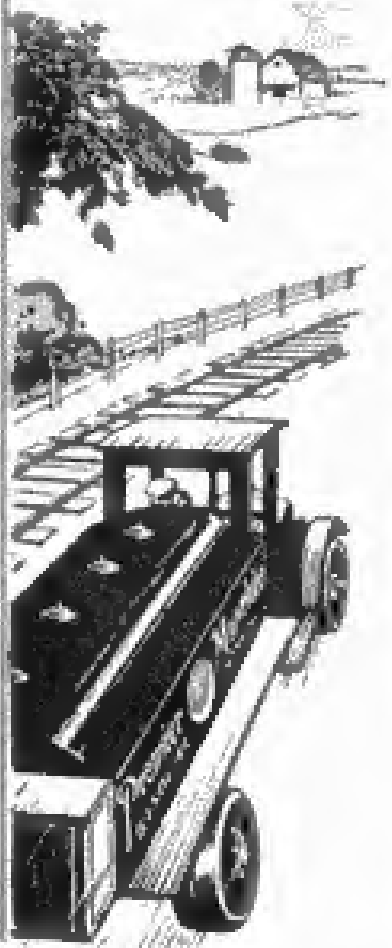

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